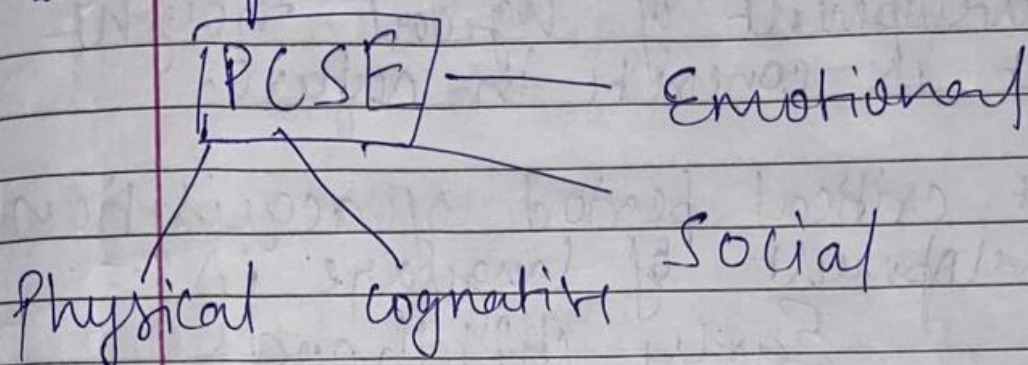


CDP

Date _____
Page _____

Development is multidimensional.



Sequence of children from birth to adolescence is :-

Sensory, concrete, abstract

Period of childhood → 20

(2-12)
yrs

(3-12)
yrs

Early childhood
2-6 yrs

Later childhood
6-12 yrs.

Toy age → 3-6 yrs.

During ~~the~~ the period of childhood,
development :-

Is multilayered & complex.

concrete $\rightarrow$ touch or feel.

Date _____

Page _____

Major hallmark of the Period of middle childhood:-

Development of logical thought that is concrete in nature.

The most critical period of acquisition & development of language is:-
Early childhood.

Physical growth & development occur at a rapid pace?

:- Infancy & early childhood

The concept of childhood:-

A social construction according to contemporary socio-constructivist theorists.

Broad domains of development:-

PCSE

The development from central part of the body towards peripheries or extremities denotes the:-

principles of proximodistal development

Human development is:-

Both quantitative & qualitative.

gross $\rightarrow$ fine

Date _____
Page _____

Development of concepts is primarily
a part of :-
Intellectual development
Cognitive

Development starts from :- Pre-natal stage

Conceptual development :- Cognitive development

The cephalocaudal principle of development explains how development proceeds from :- Head to toe.

Sensitive period pertaining to language development :- Early childhood period

Proximodistal :- Development proceeds from the centre of the organism to its periphery.

Piaget

Date

Page

Cognitive Development!

Piaget was a Swiss psychologist.

Related to mental skill

Piaget's theory tells us that the child is born with a mental/cognitive structure which develops and attains maximum growth the age 14 or 15 years.

Constructivist
Activity

Little scientists

They can think — Same Amount
as we think
but Kind is diff
quantity is same but
quality is diff.

Genetic

Maturation
Hereditary

Experience
Activity

Social
interaction

Equilibrium

Imbalance
to
balance

Confusion
to
Clarity

egocentric speech (2-6 yrs)

Date _____
Page _____

In the context of language development, which area was underestimated by Piaget

→ Egocentric speech

Two Things.

cognitive processes

STAGES

S → sensorimotor (0-2 yrs)

P → Pre operational (2-7 yrs)

C → concrete operational (7-11 yrs)

F → Formal operational (11-15 yrs) 11 yrs and above

SCHEMA

↓
Mental Structures

organised packets of information

आत्मसाद
(+ Add)

Assimilation

↑
Equilibration

↓
New situation

↓
Disequilibrium

↓
Accommodation

modify

परिवर्तन

Four distinct stages of children's intellectual development

Date _____

Page _____

STAGES

① Sensorimotor (0-2 yrs)

ज्ञान - संज्ञा

- Senses are teachers in this particular stage.
- Object Permanence
- Deferred Imitation
- Goal directed behaviour

② Pre-operational (2-7 yrs)

ज्ञान - संज्ञा

- Egocentric speech

अहमकेन्द्रित



Self-centred

- Intuitive
- Irreversibility
- Animism

③ Concrete operational (7-11 yrs)

ज्ञान - संज्ञा

Touch or feel.

- Inductive Thought
- Logic about concrete
- CCS

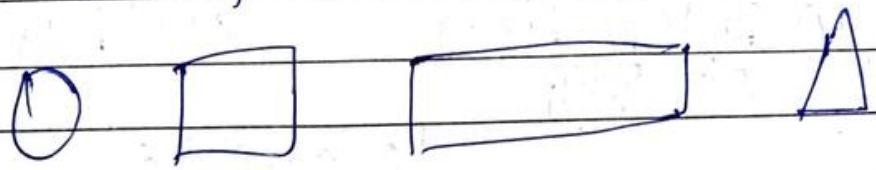
Conservation classification seriation

conservation संरक्षण

Reversible Thinking.

classification

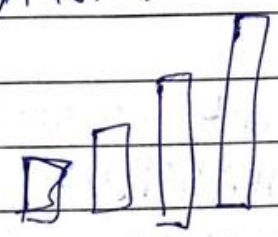
वर्गीकरण



seriation

श्रृंखला

Series



11 yrs & above

④ Formal operational stage (~~संज्ञात्मक चिंतन~~)

अपेक्ष-युक्ति संज्ञात्मक चिंतन

- Deductive
- Abstract thinking
- Hypothetic

Culture

Date _____

Page _____

Lev-S. Vygotsky

- Russian Psychologist
- Social constructivist
- Focused on socio-cultural aspects

Three imp aspects:-

Socio Interaction
सोसियो इंटरैक्शन

सिस्टम
culture

Language
भाषा

Vygotsky & language

- Vygotsky believed that language develops from social interaction.
- Vygotsky viewed language as man's greatest tool, a means for communicating with the outside world.

Three forms of language

- Social speech:- which is external communication used to talk to others.
(from the age of 2)
- Private speech (from the age of 3).
which is directed to the self & serves an intellectual function.
- Silent inner speech :- finally private speech goes underground, diminishing in audibility as it takes on a self regulating function and is

transformed into silent inner speech
(from the age of 7).

Some imp terms:-

Zone of Proximal Development
(ZDP) ↗

more
knowledgeable
other

Scaffolding

↓ help
hint
example.

The one who
knows more in
that AREA.

took boys up to 16 yrs old.

Date _____

Page _____

Kohlberg's

Moral Development :- (जीनिक विकास)

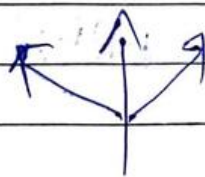
Moral Reasoning (जीनिक नच)

Right

Left

on the basis of cognitive maturity

Moral Dilemma (जीनिक गिरेह)



choose one.

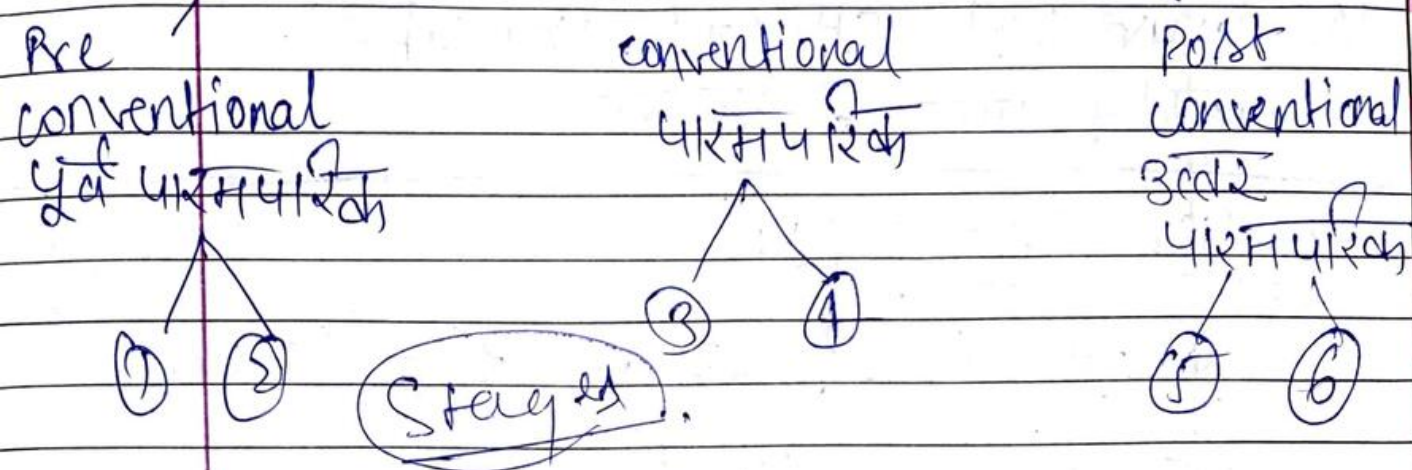
Heinz Dilemma

- Heinz should not steal the drug since it would be breaking law?
- Heinz should steal the drug & accept any prison sentence?
- Heinz should steal the drug & not go to prison as this is unfair?

Levels → (3)
 Stages → (6)
 Level.

Date _____
 Page _____

Stages of Moral development:-



① obedience & Punishment orientation.
 आज्ञाकारी एवं डर

② Individualism & Exchange/Personal
 Reciprocal orientation.

द-द-विन मिलावट (Tit for Tat)

③ Interpersonal relationship (Good boy,
 अच्छे बच्चे सोचें एवं अनुसारण good girl)

④ Maintaining^{the} social order (law & order)
 कानून एवं सामाजिक व्यवस्था का
 अनुपालन

⑤ Social contract & Individual Rights.

समाजिक संधि

⑥ Universal Ethical Principles.

सार्वभौमिक नैतिकता

English Pedagogy:-

Characteristics of language:- (Features)

- It is symbolic & dynamic.
- Means of communication.
- Medium of instruction.
- Language is arbitrary.

MATHS

Date _____

Page _____

Acc to George Polya there are two aims of teaching mathematics in schools:-

- Narrow aims
- Higher / broad aims

Narrow aim:-

- These aims emphasizes on turning out employable adults who can contribute to social & economic development.
- This is related to numerical operations i.e. measurement, fractions, percentage etc.
- Thus the limited aim of mathematics is to develop useful abilities.

Broad aims:-

- Think mathematically
- Have logical discussion.
- Find logical conclusions to beliefs.
- Understand abstractness.
- Find solution to a problem.

Acc to NCF 2005:- (At primary level)

- Ensuring numeracy in all children is an important aspect of universalization of elementary education.
- At this level progression should be from concrete to abstract.
- Encourage non-number areas like shapes, spatial understanding, patterns, measurement.

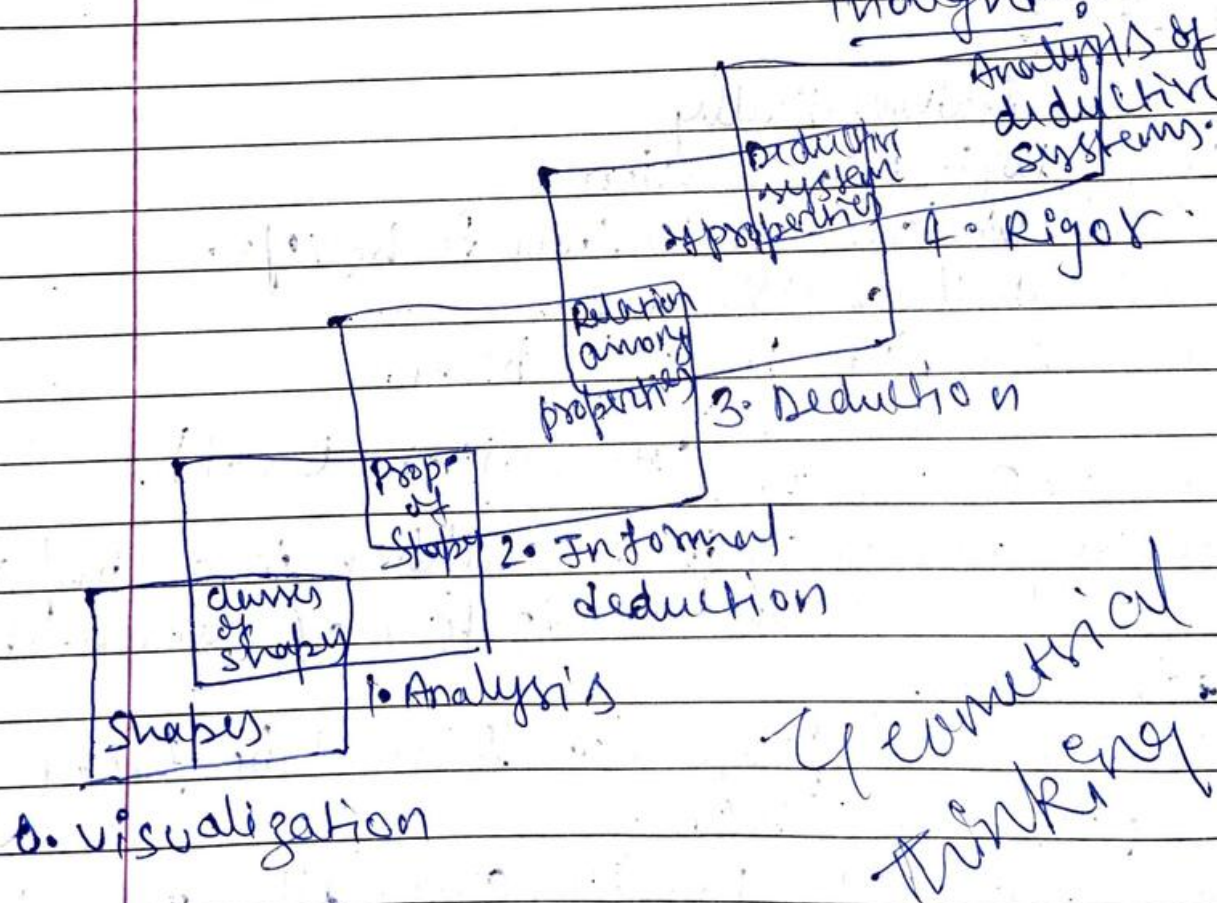
and data handling.

concept mapping:-

- It is a schematic drawing which shows relation ship b/w the concepts.
- It is a hierarchical structure.
- It can be build either by the teacher or learner.
- It connects the new concept with the previous knowledge.
- It is a method which makes learning successful.

The Van Hiele theory of Geometric

Thought:-



0. visualization

Inductive - example $\rightarrow$ rules.

Date _____

Page _____

Reductive Method:-

rules $\xrightarrow{\text{to}}$ examples

In this method first rules are given & then they are attested by examples.

It follows the maxims of general to particular, abstract to concrete & concept to example.

Steps to Reductive method

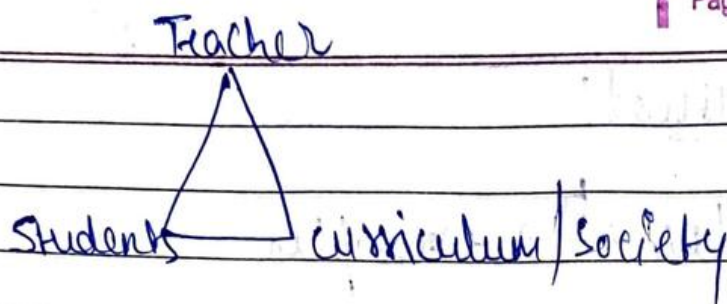
- Provide knowledge of concept
- Use of concept in diff examples.
- Test the truth of concepts.
- Attestation of the truth of concept by citing other examples.

Meaning:-

- Teaching derived from to teach which means to instruct.
- Process in which one individual makes something known to another individual.
- Teaching is a bipolar process - John Adams (Narrow meaning)

Teacher $\longleftrightarrow$ Student.

- Teaching is a tripolar process (Broad meaning)
John Dewey



TLM

Geo-Board:-

- It is a square board in which nails are ~~with the board~~ embedded.
- With the use of rubber band initial geometrical measurements and numerical concepts can be made to understand.

Abacus.

- It is an ancient mathematical instrument.
- It is a frame generally of wood or plastic that holds rods with freely sliding beads mounted on them.
- The concept of addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, fractions, square root, place value etc. can be made to understand very easily.

Dienes Block:-

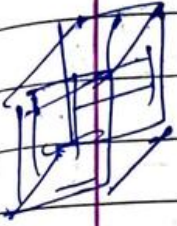
- These are manipulation tools used to teach basic addition, subtraction, counting, place value & multiplication.
- These are of four types - units, rods, flats & cubes.
- The unit cubes represent units, rods represent tens, flats represent hundreds & cube represent thousands.

Thousand

Hundred

Ten

unit



cube

Flat

Rod

unit

3-D Teaching Aids :-

- These aids provide understanding of real things.
- These are - real objects, specimens, models, puppets etc.

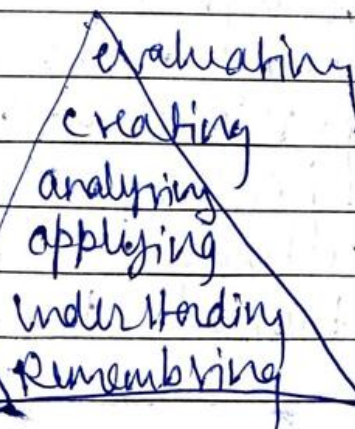
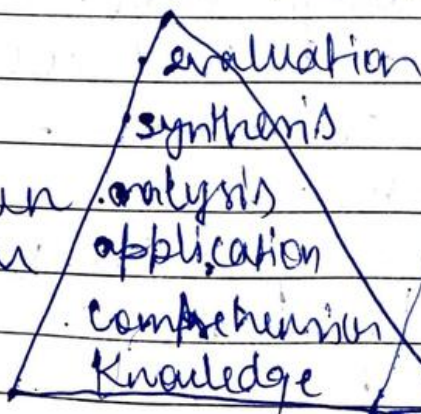
Teal Shapes of Mathematics :-

The teal shape of mathematics is where mastery of one topic is a prerequisite for the next.

Bloom's Taxonomy

1956

Noun form



2002

verb form

LOTS

HOTS

Soci-economic $\rightarrow$ fear of failure.

Date _____
Page _____

Aspects $\rightarrow$ (C) (A) (P)

Cognitive Affective Psychomotor

- ① As per NCF 2005 the narrow aim of teaching mathematics at schools is :-
 $\rightarrow$ To develop numeracy related skills.
- ② The main goal of mathematics education is :-
 $\rightarrow$ To develop children's abilities for mathematization.
- ③ Which material can you use for teaching reading at primary stage $\rightarrow$ Flash cards.
- ④ The devices used to make teaching methods more effective are known as :- A technique of teaching.
- ⑤ Main defects of essay type questions are :-
that :- they evaluate theory aspect only.
- ⑥ At primary level, we should use - - - method for teaching reading :- Sentence method.
- ⑦ Giving assignment of the students is a
 $\rightarrow$ Technique.
- ⑧ Which teaching technique is not suitable for primary stage $\rightarrow$ Symposium.
- ⑨ The curriculum means $\rightarrow$ Race course.
- ⑩ Type of curriculum used in our education is $\rightarrow$ Objective centred.
- ⑪ The curriculum is developed in view of
 $\rightarrow$ National development.

- ⑫ The more comprehensive plan is → lesson plan
- ⑬ In team teaching, the participant teachers decide their → activities.
- ⑭ evaluation is a process of → quantitative.
- ⑮ The nature of mathematics → logical.
- ⑯ what is characteristics of the unit approach of curriculum → content centred.
- ⑰ what is the basis of teaching method → content.
- ⑱ The most effective teaching aid → Non-Projected.
- ⑲ The most useful teaching aid in mathematics is → visual aid.
- ⑳ The most use of teaching aids are → Science.
- ㉑ A good objective should be → testable.
- ㉒ what is the teacher-centred method → lecture method.
- ㉓ Micro-teaching helps in → controlling method.
- ㉔ Achievement test for → test of performance.
- ㉕ which problem in classroom is due to curriculum → Indiscipline.
- ㉖ what are the tests of performance. → Test of skills.
- ㉗ Multiple choice tests require thinking the alternative → correct.

learning by doing constructivist approach National Curriculum Framework 2005

NPE - 1986 - assigned a special role to NCERT in preparing & promoting NCF

अब वह NCERT ने ④ NCF का यशपाल किया।

NCF 2005

- Syllabus design
- Textbook
- Teaching Practice

1993 - Yashpal Committee Report

⇒ Learning without burden

• Total members ③⑤ including Yashpal

Director Krishan Kumar

② Focus group

5 Regional offices

- Agmer
- Bhopal
- Mysore
- Bhubaneswar
- Shillong

NCF 2005 → Rabindranath Tagore
(Civilization & Progress)

NCF 2005 → Published in 22 languages
effects the syllabus of 17 states.
10 lacs to each state as a grant.

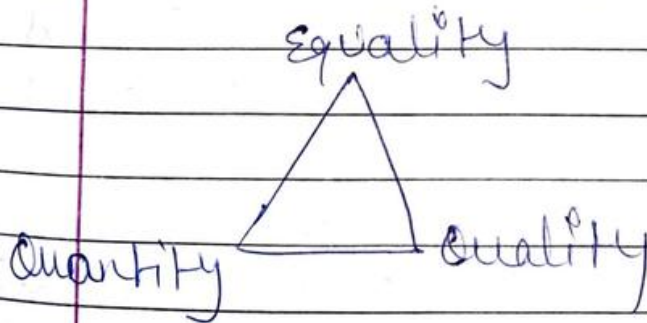
5 Guiding Principles of NCF 2005:-

- ① Connecting Knowledge with the life outside school
- ② Discouraging Rote learning
- ③ Enriching the curriculum beyond textbook
- ④ Examination should be flexible & class room activity.
- ⑤ Nurturing & Developing

NCF says about student:-

- ① Learning without burden
- ② Child centered Education.
- ③ Inclusive education.
- ④ 14 yrs 100% enrolment & can retain their studies.

P. Niyak - Three Pillars of education
Students P. Niyak - Three pillars of education.



Teacher's

- ① Teacher is a facilitator not dictator.
Teacher will accept child centred approach.

② Teacher Training

③ School

- School's atmosphere should be friendly
- ventilation, lighting, Proper desk teacher, student, relation
- library
- sports complex.
- common school system in the country.

④ Principal & Managing Body Role.

Proper planning, proper education,
Proper monitoring.

⑤ community

Motivation speech.

Language :-

① Implement 3 language formula

1st language — Home language

Hindi speaking — Modern Indian
language English, Telugu, Tamil,
Bengali, Kannada

Non-Hindi speaking — Hindi or English
will be second language

Hindi speaking — 3rd language
will be chosen which
we don't use as 2nd language.

②. Emphasis on mother tongue as
medium of instruction.

④ Multilingual Proficiency.

Mathematics.

Reasoning
Thinking
Problem Solving.

Maths should be use
in our practice life
for development
of thinking &
will develop
Reasoning.

Science :-

Science should be practice based.
Science will develop curiosity & creativity

True to learner
True to life
True to Science

Science
Knowledge.

Social Science :-

exact knowledge about surroundings
castism, Gender Inequality

Debate

Develop critical thinking.

Computer :-

Student should be aware about the
use of computer.

RTE Act 2009:-

1) Free & compulsory education till 6 to 14 yrs in neighbourhood school.

normal students = 6-14 yrs
disabled " = 6-18 yrs

{ Primary (1-5) = 1 Km }
{ upper primary (6-8) = 3 km }

2) RTE 2009 → passed → 4 Aug 2009
→ President sign 26 Aug 2009
→ Implement 1 April 2010

3) RTE Act 2009 → 86th Amendment in 2002 through which RTE was joined.

4) RTE falls in part III of the constitution.

(3)

Article (21A) Fundamental Right	Article (25) DPS (Directive principle of state)	Article (51A)(k) Fundamental Duty.
Part III	Part IV	Part IV A
86 th Amendment 2002	1950	86 th amendment 2002

Free & compulsory education (6-14 yrs)	Free & compulsory edu for ECCCE (Early childhood care edu) (0-6 yrs)	Parent duty 1976 . 2002 10 → 11 By swarn singh committee.
---	---	--

6) Economic weaker section.

↓

25%

Reserved seats in private institution

Violation of EWS

7) fee from EWS ⇒ 1st ty typ ₹ 25000
Charge

Captivation / Donation fee

⇒ 10% charge of donation.

8) • No retention policy till class 8th.

• No admission test.

• School can't say no for admission at any condition at any point in year on any ground.

9) Teacher student Ratio

Primary 1 : 30

Upper primary 1 : 35

120 → 1 headmaster
74 200 ⊕ → student : Teacher
Both wL 40 : 1

(12) Fund for education Centre state
65% 35%

(13) working days

Primary = 200 Days
upper " = 220 days

(14) class = Age - 5
9 - 5 = 4 class
6 - 5 = 1 class

(15) Teacher working hours

↓
7:30 hrs.
↓
6 hrs teaching 1:30 Evaluation

$$T = 7:30 \times 6 = 45 \text{ hrs}$$

corporal punishment

(16) Ban Physical punishment & mental harassment

(17) Non teaching functions of teacher

1. census

2. disaster management

3. Election.

2) violation of RTE Act 2009:-

Report to NCPR (National Commission of Protection of Child Rights)

curriculum (Maths) (Race course).

④ curriculum

1-1975

2-1988

3-2000

4-2005

Basis of curriculum

1. Psychological Based
2. Historical Base
3. Sociolism (social Science base)
4. Scientist
5. Culture
6. Cultural Base.
7. Philosophical Based.

Basic elements of curriculum

1. Educational Objective
2. Subject Matter
3. Teaching Learning activity
4. Evaluation system.

Process of curriculum development

- Step 1 :- Need determination
- 2 :- selection of aims.

- Step 3. selection of learning Experience.
4. selection of content
5. organisation and integration of learning experiences and contents.
6. evaluation.

Need of curriculum in schools:-

1. Achievement of aim of education.
2. Organisation of educational Process.
3. What & how much knowledge
4. Proper use of time & knowledge Energy.
5. Formation of Book.
6. Development of character
7. Development of Personality.

Principles of curriculum development:-

1. Prin. of child centredness
2. " of utility
3. " creativity
4. " variety
5. " coordination
6. " flexibility

Types of curriculum:-

1. Subject centred curriculum
2. Teacher centered curriculum.
3. learner child
4. Activity / experience centred curriculum

5. Integrated curriculum
6. Core
7. Hidden
8. Vertical
9. Horizontal

level of difficulty to put in which textbook in which class:-

1. Spiral approach
2. Topical method
3. Unitary method.

Evaluation Assessment & Measurement.

Measurement - Denoting something as Quantity

↖ Quantitative process

First step decide what to measure.

Assessment:- The full range of information gathered & synthesized by teachers

• Observe students minutely on a daily bases to access their values & attitudes

1. Self assessment
2. Peer Assessment
3. Individual Assessment
4. Group.

Scholastic Assessment

1. Formative Assessment

- Informal
- Assessment of Learning

• ~~AN~~

2. Summative Assessment

- formal
- Assessment of Learning
- Term test
- paper - Pen - Test

Formative Assessment:- is an integral part of Teaching Learning

- increase learning
- Diagnostic & Remedies
- Progressive shaping
- Deep study
- Unit test, Debate, Questioning, Feedback
- Criteria Reference test
- Process oriented

Summative Assessment:- This assessment occurs once or twice a year.

- It measure achievement of child.
- oral, written, Practical
- Categorisation
- Superficial study
- Standardised test
- Product oriented

Four Paradigms of Assessment:-

for
Assessment ^{for} learning :-
 gainful learning

Assessment as learning :-
 Constructive Approach (Gainful learning)

- Students learn with each other.
- Student construct their own knowledge
- Active participation of every child.
 (Small group)

Assessment in learning :-
 50-50

half teacher - half student

- This approach makes the child self diagnostic & he demands the remedial teacher from the teacher.

Assessment of Learning :-

Painful learning.

- Final Exam
- Marks

Evaluation :-

Assessment + value Judgement
 Quantitative + Qualitative.

The process of determining value or worth of anything.

A process of making Judgement, assigning value or deciding worth of students

performance:-

CCE = Continuous & Comprehensive Evaluation

• Continuous:-

Evaluation should be done throughout the year.

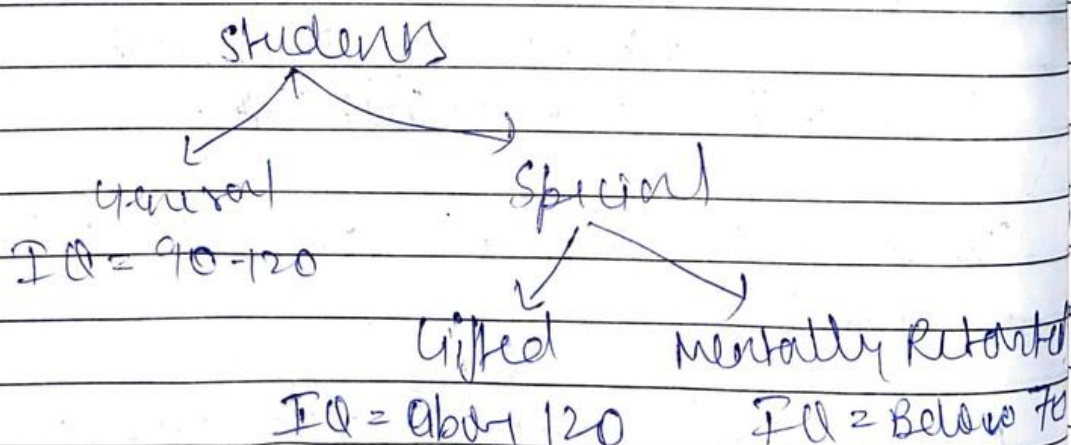
• Comprehensive:-

Scholastic & Co-scholastic Aspects
~~Both~~ Both should be assessed.

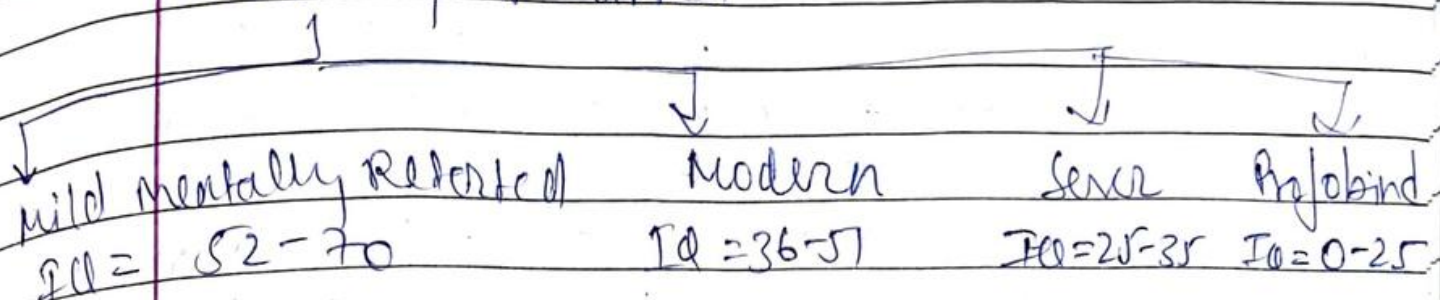
Inclusive Education:-

Four types of things changed:

- Ramp → Acclimator
- Western Toilet
- Pot supporter
- Asseritive Device - student service



mentally Retarded



MR = Mentally Retarded.

- slow function of Brain.
- can't be identified after 18 year

MI = Mentally ill

education system in our country:-

- Normal education system - only normal child study.

Not any child with special need.

- Special Education system - only disable children studying.

- Integrated education system - In this education both types of child study & get some facility also.

- Inclusive education system - All types of child study with full facility.

The best model of schooling is →
close interaction b/w education ^{date} of society.
Page

several special provisions have been made for
socially and educationally backward classes
of the nation under article → (15)

Religious education is prohibited in gover-
nment schools and colleges under Article → 28(1)

Religious and linguistic minorities shall have
the right to establish & administer their
own educational institutions under Article
→ 30(I)

Article 351 is about → Promotion of Hindi

status of central university is given to
any educational institution under union
list of → Entry 63

Entry 25 of concurrent list states about
→ vocational & technical training of
labour.

Education in the mother tongue at primary
stage to children belonging to linguistic
minorities has been mentioned in Article
→ 350

Educational & Economic interest of SCs &
STs have been safeguarded under article
→ 46

Education of union territories is administered by the central government under Article.
Date _____
Page _____

→ 239

Education was transferred from state list of subjects to concurrent list in
→ 1976

Chromosomes in humans → 46

DNA tests helps us to know → The genetic trait of a person / nature of personality and its composition.

The law of inheritance was discovered by Gregor Mendel in → 1920

There is one thing common in language & phy. development → spurts of development at diff ages

The child acquires about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the brain weight by the age of → 2 yrs.

In which stage child look self centred
→ Infancy

Which organ of the body shows rapid growth in infancy → growth of legs.

Clear conception of size, weight, colour, time etc is seen at the age of → six

Fictional world of the child starts at the age of → 5-6

later childhood is called latency period bcoz
→ sex remains dormant
girls surpass boys physically in
→ later childhood.

Date _____

Page _____

children are very much hateful or indiff
to opposite sex at the age of → 11-12 yrs

The best place of social development for a
12yr old child is → playground.

group activities & group loyalties are at
its peak at the age of → 10-12.

cognitive development → school & classroom

Erikson complex refers to → daughter comes
closer to the father.

Acc to Freud super ego is developed
during → latency period.

The secondary behaviour of the child
acc to Robert Sears starts with
→ imitation.

organization of sensory experiences about a
particular object is called → Percepts.

which is the highest level of concept
formation → Formal level.

How many steps of problem solving
has been given by gates → Five
single factor theory of intelligence
→ Alfred Binet

SI model of intelligence ~~was~~ was
give by JP Guilford → 1966

Hierarchy theory of intelligence → Burst of
An age scale of intelligence was first developed by Thomson

Date _____
Page _____

→ Binet - Simon

WAIS came into being in → 1955

Weschler developed an intelligence test for children in → 1949

Cattell's culture fair test of intelligence was developed in → 1961

The book "Theory of Motivation" → KB Madson
Intelligence is Multidimensional and set of complex abilities.

The concept of Inclusive Education as advocated in the Right to Education Act 2009 is based on :- a right-based humanistic perspective

Emotions and cognition are "inter-woven with" with each other.

Presenting students with clear examples & non-examples :- is an effective way to encourage conceptual change.

Divergent thinking is the primary identifying feature of creativity.

* Understanding of errors are meaningful in teaching-learning process.

Motivation to learn can be sustained by.

→ focusing on mastery-oriented goals.

Conceptual understanding among students is likely to improve in the settings which emphasises on

→ inquiry & dialogue.

Best state of learning is → moderate, Arousal, no fear

Individual differences in development of children can be attributed to

→ interplay of heredity & environment

Evaluation practices should aim at
→ identifying students needs & requirements.

Date _____

Page _____

Pre-operational stage in Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development characterizes

→ centration in thought

* The foundation of algebraic thinking can be laid at primary level

* children should be exposed to triangles of all types and also to other figures.

* Talk to him & find his difficulty & adjust class work accordingly.

The integrated nature of EVS helps to → reduce curriculum load & help children to learn meaningfully.

In which state meaning of "Torang" is
jungle → Jharkhand

chillies → South America

Pochampali → Telangana

Amka, Spinach, Jaggery → rich in iron

Plan Plant experiment → Gregor Johann Mendel

How will you plan for an integrated EVS classroom → combine two or more subject areas into one lesson.

भाषा :- अर्थन एवं आद्यगम

- विचार विनिमय का साधन है
- संप्रेषण का साधन है

भाषा

मौखिक

लिखित

सांकेतिक

अस्थायी
Oral

स्थायी
Written

Symbolic

प्राथमिक

रूप है भाषा का

भाषा → 8 वी अनुसूची में है भाषाओं

भाषा → (22)

अनुसूची 343

① मानक भाषा (Official)

② क्षेत्रीय भाषा (Regional)

यह मानक हिंदी से क्या तात्पर्य है

~~गरीब और सुशिक्षित लोगों की भाषा~~
साहित्यिक पुस्तकों की भाषा

भाषा के विविध रूप

✓
मातृभाषा
Mother Tongue

↓
राष्ट्रभाषा

↓
राजभाषा
Official
Language
(हिन्दी)

Art 343 (1)

भाषा अर्जन (Acquisition)

- ↳ स्वाभाविक रूप से
- ↳ अचेतन प्रक्रिया
- ↳ परिवेश / माहौल

आधिगम (Learning)

- ↳ अभ्यास
- ↳ शिक्षको, पुस्तको
- ↳ सचेतन

अर्जन

- स्वाभाविक
- अचेतन
- पर्यावरण
- मातृभाषा

आधिगम

- अभ्यासित प्रक्रिया
- सचेतन
- पुस्तको, शिक्षण
- दूसरी भाषा

वृद्धावस्था का विकास :- जो संसाधन के रूप में देवे और उसे स्वीकार करे।

① तीन विभाग :-

संज्ञानात्मक विकास (Cognition)

↓
भाषा विकास (Language)

↓
उपेक्षात्मक वक्ता (Egocentric speech)

② लैंग व हार्मोनल प्रभाव → सामाजिक अलः क्रिया को महत्व दिया

↓
व्यक्तिगत निजी भाषा (Private Speech)

↓
भाषा के विकास

↓
बच्चा खुद को निर्देशन देगा (Guide)

↓
भाषा सहायक है संज्ञानात्मक विकास में

③ लैंग-पोमस्की :-

भाषा अर्जन में दार्शनिक जटिलता होती है

↓

L → भाषा

A → अर्जन

D → धारणा

सभी भाषाएँ एक ही मूल व्याकरण

के संबंध में हैं जिसे समझने में

LAD हमारे सहायक करता है

Universal Grammar

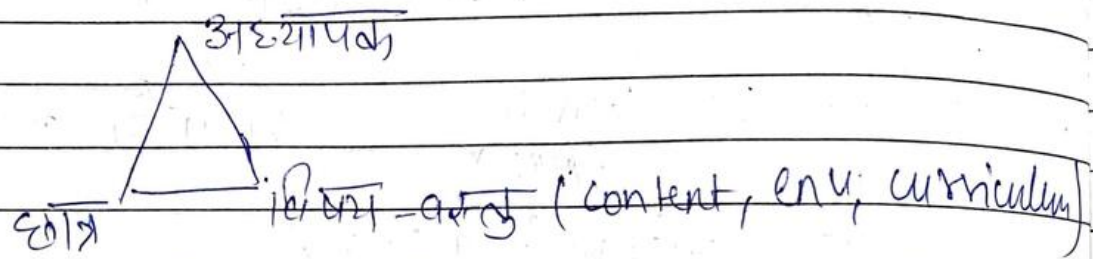
★ सिखनार

↓
अनुसरण (imitation)

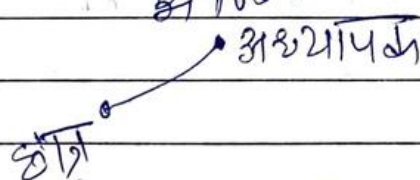
↓
भाषा अर्जन

↓
शिक्षण विधियाँ व शिक्षण सूत्र (Teaching methods)

शिक्षण :- ट्री - आधामी (John Dewey)
Tri - polar



★ शिक्षण :- ट्री - आधामी (Adam)
Bi - Polar



भाषा शिक्षण के सिद्धांत (Principles)

- क्रियाशीलता का सिद्धांत (Activity)
- रुचि का (interest)
- अभिप्रेरणा (motivation)
- जीवन से जुड़ना

1) शिक्षण शैली (Learning style)

↓
कार्यक्रीडा (learning by doing)

↓
समस्या निवारण

↓
समस्या समाधान (Problem Solving)

↓
आलोचनात्मक चिंतन (critical thinking)

2) क्षमता

↓
उपलब्धता

↓
विद्यार्थी / अध्यापक

3) आर्थिक प्रेरणा

↓
केन्द्र

↓
आदिगम दिशा (Goal directed)

4) जीवन से जोड़ना

↓
NCF 2005
Life connect

5) चयनित विषयों की

↓
(Ind diff)
आवश्यकता को समझना

6) स्वभाविकता

↓
Natural way

↓
भाषा कोश

7) लौकिकीय मूल्यों

↓
मूल्यों को जो महत्व देना

↓
स्वतंत्रता है धर्म
जैसे की

8) आद्वि जा सिद्धांत

↓
Repetition

↓
प्रथास (Practice)

↓
आधिगमन प्रथास दीता है (Permanent learning)

अ विश्लेषण से संश्लेषण	प्रत्यक्ष से अप्रत्यक्ष
Analysis to synthesis	↓
↓	↓
Parts	Direct Indirect
↓	↓
whole	

9) दृष्टिबद्धित बच्चों को पढ़ने के उपयुक्त माध्यम उपलब्ध करवाना

5) छात्रों के विभिन्नता (Ind diff)

6) स्वाभाविकता या सिद्धांत (Natural)

7) लौकिक मूल्यों या सिद्धांत

8) आद्वि (Repetition)

10) शिक्षण सूत्र (Approach)

1) ज्ञात से अज्ञात कि ओर (known to unknown)

2) सूर्ति से असूर्ति (concrete to abstract)

↓

अनुभव

↓

विचारों / समझना

- 3) सरल से जटिल (Simple to complex)
4) पूर्ण से अंश की ओर (Whole to parts)

↓
समर्पण से सामान्य (Specific to general)

- 5) विशिष्ट से सामान्य (Specific to general)

↓
उदाहरण से नियम

भाषायी कौशल (Language skills)

भाषायी विचार (Language awareness)

→ भाषा कौशल

- सुनना - श्रवण कौशल
- बोलना - मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति कौशल
- पढ़ना - वाचक कौशल
- लिखना - लिखित अभिव्यक्ति कौशल

उत्पादनात्मक कौशल
(Production)
↓

बोलना + लिखना
↓

अभिव्यक्त्यात्मक
↓

सक्रिय कौशल
(Active)

उत्पादनात्मक कौशल
↓

सुनना + पढ़ना
↓

निष्क्रिय कौशल
(Passive)

भाषायी कौशल को सीखने का सही मनीषितान्त्रिकक्रम है
Logical sequence

सुनना → बोलना → लिखना → पढ़ना

⑧ श्रवण जोशिल:- (सुनना) के मोपान (SHR)

1) ध्वनि का कानों तक पहुँचना

2) अर्थ ग्रहण

3) प्रयोग

⇒ विकसित करने के विधियाँ

- सस्तर वाचन (loud reading)
- प्रश्नोत्तर विधि
- कहानी कहना व सुनना
- गीत लेख
- भाषण
- वाद - विवाद

⑨ मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति जोशिल (बोलना) विकसित करने के विधियाँ

- सस्तर वाचन (Intonation, voice modulation)
- आवेग पाठ
- निरु वर्णन
- संवाद
- वाद - विवाद
- भाषण
- नाटक मंच (Role Play)

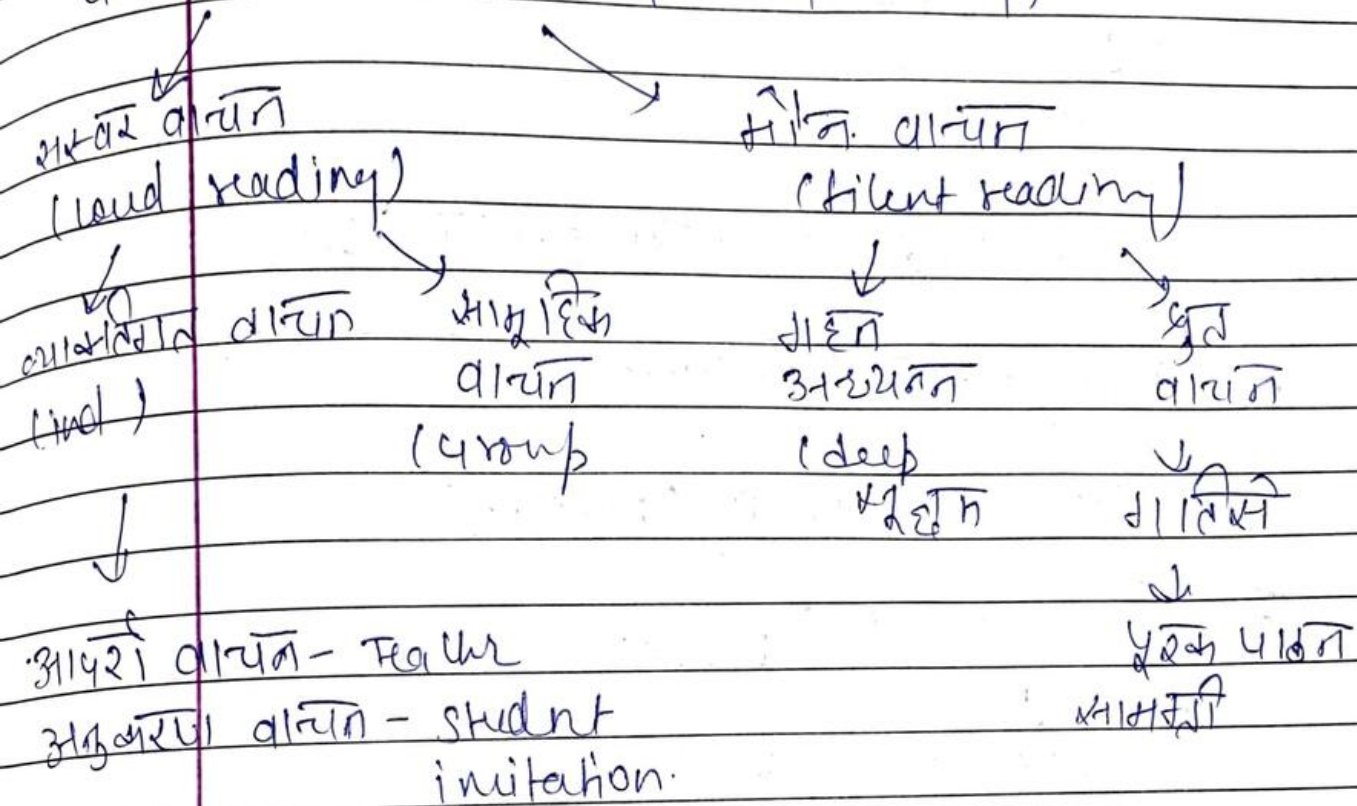
⑩ वाचन मापान जोशिल (पढ़ना) मोपान

- 1) प्रत्यक्ष करण (Associative Learning)
- 2) अर्थ ग्रहण

वर्ण → ध्वनि
Connect

3) પાઠ્યક્રમ

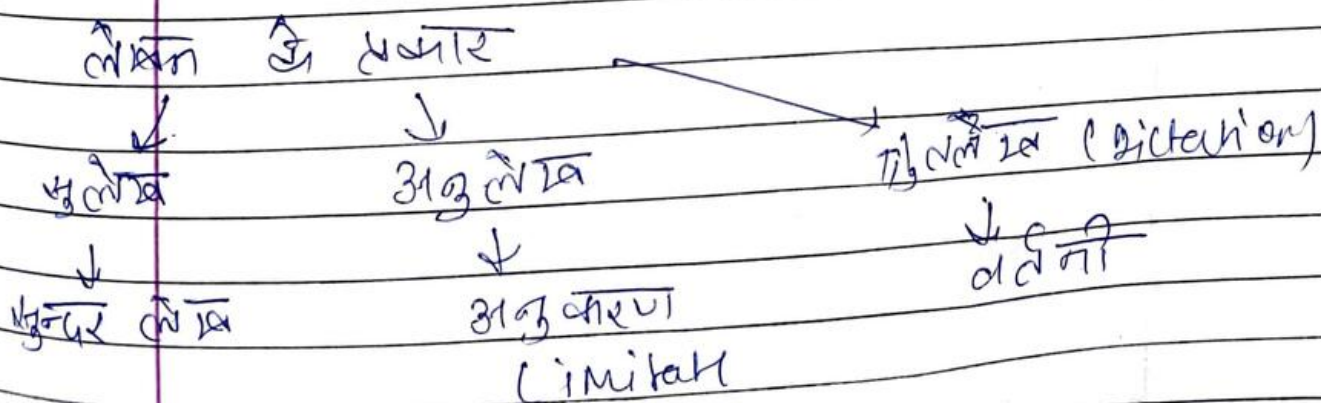
વાંચન કે પ્રકાર (types of reading)



2) વાંચન શીક્ષણ કે વિધિયાં

- 1) વર્ણવિધિ
- 2) શબ્દ વિધિ
- 3) વાક્ય વિધિ
- 4) કવિતા વિધિ

1) લેખન અને લખાણ કૌશલ



भाषायी विचार (Learning Disability)

① अपेक्षित (Aphasia)

↓
श्रुत संश्लेष

↓
श्रुत समझ नहीं पता आता (Comprehension difficulty)

② डिमलेक्सिया (Dyslexia)

↓
पढ़ने में समस्या (Reading)

③ डिस्ग्राफिया (Dysgraphia)

↓
लिखने में समस्या